

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JOE ANN WEST,

Plaintiff,

v.

RICHARD V SPENCER, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C17-6026RBL

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA
PAUPERIS

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff Joe Ann West's Motion for Leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, supported by her proposed complaint [Dkt. # 1]. West has now filed 12 cases in this District in the past two years. 11 of them name the Secretary of the Navy as the sole defendant; the other named Attorney General Sessions. Each relates loosely to West's employment at the Naval Shipyard at Bremerton (and her termination from that employment). West repeatedly alludes to EEOC procedure(s) but she has yet to describe them¹. Each complaint is based on the same general, lengthy, and difficult to read set of facts and accusations, and most

¹ The government suggests in a related case that one of West's EEOC proceedings dates to 2008, making any claims based on it facially time barred.

1 name the same people and parties. Though each is slightly different, they are all essentially the
2 same and the all arise from the same set of facts.

3 Eight of the first nine² cases were dismissed. One remains open, with a Motion to
4 Dismiss pending³. [*See West v. Spencer* Cause No. 17-5510RBL]. In December 2017, West filed
5 three more cases against the Secretary. In two of the new cases, including this one, she also
6 names the Acting Chair of the EEOC, Victoria Lipnic.

7 The “new” claim in West’s 21-page proposed complaint in this case relates to “deliberate
8 ongoing retaliation of protected activities.” West’s complaint is difficult to read, and it is not
9 clear what she is complaining about:

10 Defendant’s Agents **EEO Complaints Manager, First Level Supervisor, and Human**
11 **Resource Manager Raul Sanchez is the direct upper (one) level above the employee**
12 **Christopher S. Gabaldon (Raul Sanchez, is a supervisor who is also one level above Pro Se**
13 **Plaintiff and has direct personnel decisions making authority over Pro Se Plaintiff**
14 **Reasonable Accommodation’s application, OWCP’s application, Disability Retirement**
15 **Application approval and EEO Complaint’s acceptance) “willful interferences” were not**
16 isolated incidents with the due processing under 706 of the title VII (42 U.S.C. 200e-5) of EEO
complaints fall under Title VII 42 U.S.C. 2000e-3(a) which is enforced (authorized to process
complaints by Federal Employees) under EEOC MD-110 - 29 CFR 1614² for federal employees

17 ² The first nine cases are:

18 *West v. Mabus*, C16-5191RBL,
19 *West v. Mabus*, C16-5204RBL,
20 *West v. Stackley*, C17-5246RBL,
21 *West v. Stackley*, C17-5273RBL,
22 *West v. Stackley*, C17-5366RBL,
West v. Stackley, C17-5367RBL,
West v. Stackley, C17-5368RBL,
West v. Sessions, C17-5426RBL, and
West v. Spencer, C17-5510RBL.

23 ³ The Secretary filed a Motion for a Bar Order in one of the earlier cases, which is technically no longer pending
24 (due to the dismissal) but which the Court will consider separately, given West’s apparent determination to
repeatedly file frivolous claims in this District.

1 current and former employee(s) retaliation for complaints of discrimination per United States
2 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Management Directive 110 (aka EEOC MD-110),
3 Title 29 C.F.R. 1614.101(b) and Title 42 under the authorization of the 114th United States
4 Congress. Mr. Gabaldon an Human Resource employee acting under the Chapter 5, Section IV.A
5 of MD-110 and Title 29 C.F.R. 1614.105(b)(1) during the counseling period of stated protected
6 activities within this complaint issued numerous federal documents under “Notice of final
7 Interview” authorized by Title 29 C.F.R. 1614.105(e)(f).³ The notice proposed changes to the
8 Commission’s federal sector EEO complaint processing regulations at 29 CFR Part 1614 to
9 implement the recommendations of the Federal Sector Workgroup. Requirement that agency EEO
10 programs comply with part 1614 and the Management Directives and Bulletins issued by EEOC.
11 29 C.F.R. § 1614.102(e). (Chapter 1, MD-110).

12 Pro Se Plaintiff Joe Ann West is disclosing to the Western Washington District court in
13 Tacoma, Washington “Judge Ronald B. Leighton is recorded as a Hostile Witness for this Civil
14 Action. As Well as United States Attorney Annette L. Hayes and United States Assistant Attorney
15 Sarah K. Morehead are to be added as Hostile Witnesses for prior civil actions.” Plaintiff Joe Ann
16 West demands a jury trial in this matter for 17-4523A-01858/Appeal No. 0120172399.

17 [DKt/ #1 at 1-2]

18 Nevertheless, the words and accusations are similar to those she has used in her other
19 complaints, including a portion of complaints she filed the same day, in *West v. Spencer*, Cause
20 No. 17-cv-6024RBL, and *West v. Spencer*, Cause No. 17-cv-6025RBL. West repeats her
21 complaints about the EEOC process she apparently went through as an employee, which has
22 been featured in each of her dozen complaints. In any event, West asserts Title VII claims based
23 on sex (and possibly race, and possibly mental impairment) discrimination, retaliation, and
24 “disparate treatment.”

1 A district court may permit indigent litigants to proceed *in forma pauperis* upon
2 completion of a proper affidavit of indigency. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The Court has broad
3 discretion in resolving the application, but “the privilege of proceeding *in forma pauperis* in civil
4 actions for damages should be sparingly granted.” *Weller v. Dickson*, 314 F.2d 598, 600 (9th Cir.
5 1963), *cert. denied* 375 U.S. 845 (1963). Moreover, a court should “deny leave to proceed *in*
6 *forma pauperis* at the outset if it appears from the face of the proposed complaint that the action

1 is frivolous or without merit.” *Tripathi v. First Nat’l Bank & Trust*, 821 F.2d 1368, 1369 (9th Cir.
2 1987) (citations omitted); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). An *in forma pauperis* complaint
3 is frivolous if “it ha[s] no arguable substance in law or fact.” *Id.* (citing *Rizzo v. Dawson*, 778
4 F.2d 527, 529 (9th Cir. 1985); *see also Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir. 1984).

5 A *pro se* Plaintiff’s complaint is to be construed liberally, but like any other complaint it
6 must nevertheless contain factual assertions sufficient to support a facially plausible claim for
7 relief. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) (citing *Bell*
8 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). A
9 claim for relief is facially plausible when “the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the
10 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”
11 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

12 West’s complaint does not and cannot meet this plausibility standard. Even if she had not
13 already repeatedly attempted to assert claims based on the same factual background in a dozen
14 largely duplicative actions, the complaint does not remotely state a viable, plausible claim
15 against either Spencer or Lipnic—she does not allege that either of them actually did anything,
16 and the various people she does identify are not defendants.

17 West has not plausibly plead a Title VII claim against anyone. Despite its length, this
18 complaint (like all of her others) fails to articulate any fact upon which a viable discrimination
19 claim could be based. She claims she is a disabled African-American female, and it can be
20 inferred that she was terminated, but there is no allegation of when or why, or how her race color
21 sex age or disability was the basis for her termination, or why these claims are not barred by the
22 dismissal of apparently identical ones in the past. Furthermore, West seems to suggest that she is
23 planning to assert a class action, though she recognizes that she cannot represent a class *pro se*.

1 Her complain includes a variety of claims and complaints and allegations by and about the
2 treatment of others in the Navy (again with no context and no discernable relation to West).

3 These are not plausible claims made by West in support of her claims against Spencer or Lipnic.

4 Ordinarily, the Court will permit pro se litigants an opportunity to amend their complaint
5 in order to state a plausible claim. *See United States v. Corinthian Colleges*, 655 F.3d 984, 995
6 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Dismissal without leave to amend is improper unless it is clear, upon de novo
7 review, that the complaint could not be saved by any amendment.”). But there is no reason to do
8 so in this case.

9 West has filed 12 substantially similar cases (and in those cases, more than 100 motions),
10 all based on variations of the same basic set of underlying facts: she was terminated, she went
11 through an administrative process, she lost, and she failed to timely file a lawsuit in this Court.
12 *See*, for example, *West v Stackley*, Cause No. 17-cv-5246RBL at Dkt. # 47 (dismissing a similar
13 claim with prejudice and without leave to amend). Indeed, West’s complaint in this case suggests
14 at the very end that it “could have been consolidated with 17-cv-5246.” [Dkt. # 1-1 at 36] But
15 that case was dismissed with prejudice before this case was filed. The dismissal of this case (and
16 others) is already on appeal.

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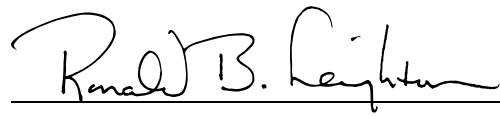
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1 There is nothing that West could add or alter in yet another bite at the apple that would
2 cure the fatal defects outlined above in various prior Orders in numerous prior cases. Her Motion
3 for Leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is DENIED, and West's claims in this matter are
4 DISMISSED with prejudice and without leave to amend.

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated this 2nd day of March, 2018.

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9 Ronald B. Leighton
10 United States District Judge
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